

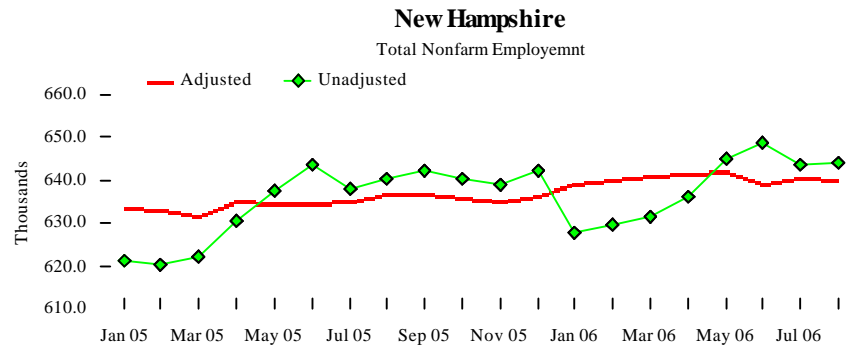
MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT DATA
New Hampshire, August 2006
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Seasonally Adjusted:

Seasonally adjusted estimates for August showed that New Hampshire employers reduced the work force by 400 jobs overall.

Trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) led the way with a 1,200-job reduction. Professional and business services (supersector 60) and leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) followed with a 100-job cutback each.

Employment totals in information (supersector 50) held at the previous month's level in preliminary seasonally adjusted estimates for August.



Offsetting the previously mentioned losses, construction (supersector 20), education and health services (supersector 65), other services (supersector 80), and government (supersector 90) each added 200 jobs to their respective payrolls. Manufacturing (supersector 30) and financial activities (supersector 55) completed employment activity for August each with a 100-job expansion.

Unadjusted:

Total nonfarm employment grew by 100 jobs in August's preliminary unadjusted estimates.

Government (supersector 90) employed 700 fewer workers, while trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) dropped 600 from the rolls. Education and health services (supersector 65) pared its staff by 100 jobs.

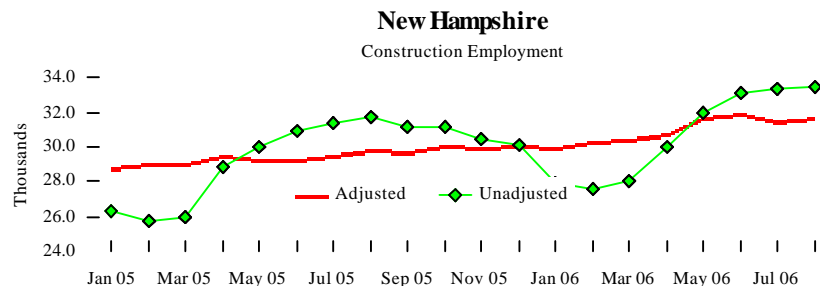
For some industry groups, August proved to be a month of stability in terms of employment activity. Natural resources and mining (supersector 10), information (supersector 50), leisure and hospitality (supersector 70), and other services (supersector 80) did not alter their employment levels during the month.

Manufacturing (supersector 30) and professional and business services (supersector 60) each posted a 600-job addition to their rolls, while construction (supersector 20) increased its crew size by 200. Financial activities (supersector 55) wrapped up August's employment activity with a 100-job gain.

CONSTRUCTION

Specialty trade contractors (subsector 238) covered 100 of the 200 added jobs in construction (supersector 20) in August's preliminary unadjusted estimates.

The sample indicated that heavy and civil engineering construction (subsector 237) made a significant contribution to the supersector's August increase.

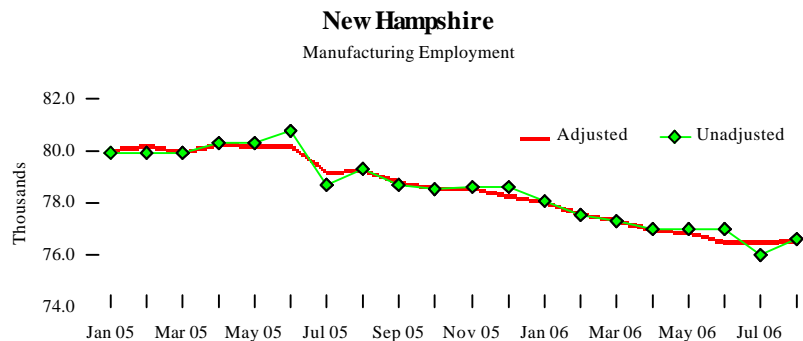


MANUFACTURING

Firms in the durable goods manufacturing sector accounted for all of manufacturing's (supersector 30) August 600-job increase, as the nondurable goods manufacturing sector sustained its work force at the July level.

Within durable goods manufacturing, miscellaneous manufacturing (subsector 339) bumped up its personnel by 200 jobs. Employment in primary metal manufacturing (subsector 331) and navigational, measuring, electromedical, and control instruments manufacturing (industry group 3345) edged up by 100 jobs each.

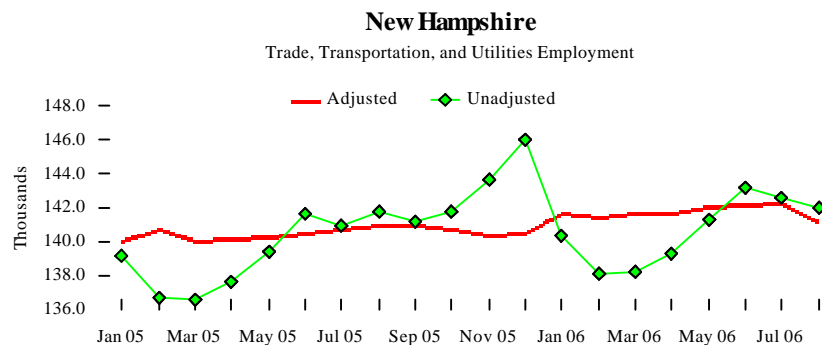
All other manufacturing published items did not record a change in the total number of jobs for August.



TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES

All three elements of trade, transportation, and utilities (supersector 40) pitched in to the 600-job decrease in the employment trend line. Transportation, warehousing, and utilities dropped 300 from the rolls, retail trade pruned 200 jobs, and wholesale trade reduced its ranks by 100.

Amid all the red numbers of supersector 40, merchant wholesalers, durable goods (subsector 423) put 200 jobs on the books according to the August preliminary estimates. On the other side of the ledger, wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers (subsector 425) joined the prevailing August trend for the supersector with a 100-job reduction.



Employment in retail trade contracted by 200 jobs in the August estimates, but published items under retail trade did not reflect that job loss. Clothing and clothing accessory stores, and general merchandise stores (a combination of subsectors 448 and 452) and health and personal care stores (subsector 446) each added 100 positions to their staff. All other published items made no change in over-the-month activity.

The sample showed that the combination of employers across the retail trade spectrum making slight reductions in the number of personnel and summer hires taking some time off before returning to school supplied the driving force behind the retail trade August job loss for this segment.

Transportation (subsector 484) provided the impetus for the 300-job drop in transportation, warehousing, and utilities. Utilities (sector 22) employment held at the July level in August's preliminary estimates.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

Financial activities (supersector 55) added 100 jobs overall to the state's economy during August.

August employment for finance and insurance (sector 52) held at the July level, but inside sector 52, insurance carriers and related activities (subsector 524) brought an additional 100 staffers on board.

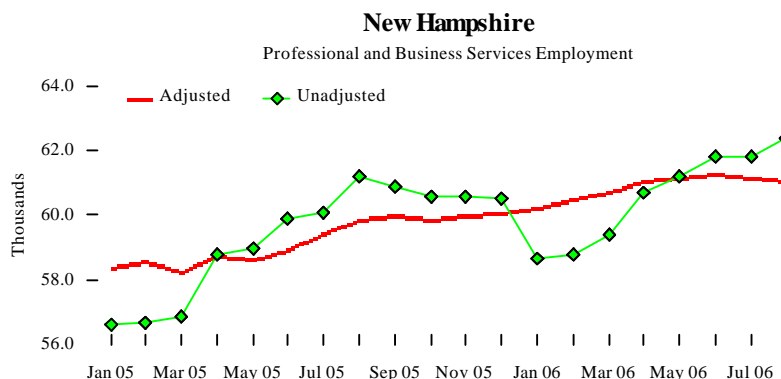
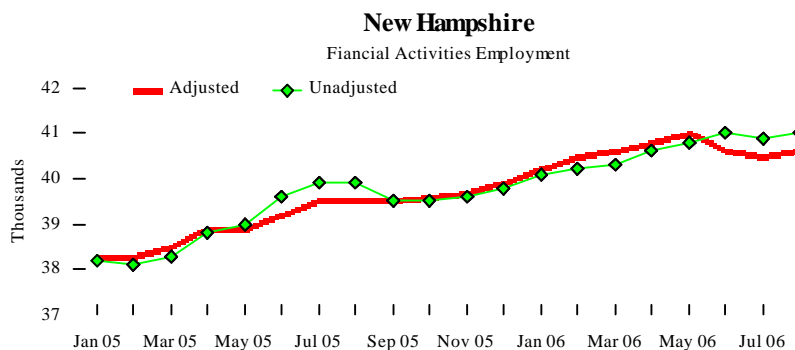
Preliminary estimates also showed that real estate and rental and leasing (sector 53) expanded its work force by 100 jobs.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

Professional and business services (supersector 60) with its 600-job increase in August proved to be one of the more prominent movers in New Hampshire's economy for the month.

Professional, scientific, and technical services (sector 54) added 100 jobs, as the management of companies and enterprises (sector 55) maintained the July job totals into August.

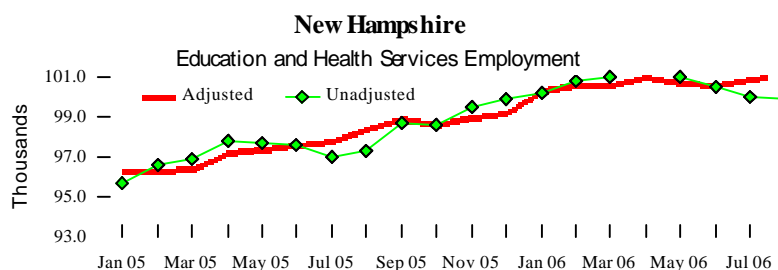
Employment services (industry group 5613) accounted for 400 of the 500 added jobs in administrative and support and waste management and remediation services (sector 56).



EDUCATIONAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

The August unadjusted employment trend line for education and health services (supersector 65) dipped 100 notches in preliminary estimates.

Although colleges, universities, and professional schools (industry group 6113) increased its cadre by 300, employment in educational services (sector 61) declined by 200 jobs during the month. The sample indicated that reductions in elementary and secondary schools (industry group 6111) played a significant role in the August employment estimate for sector 61.



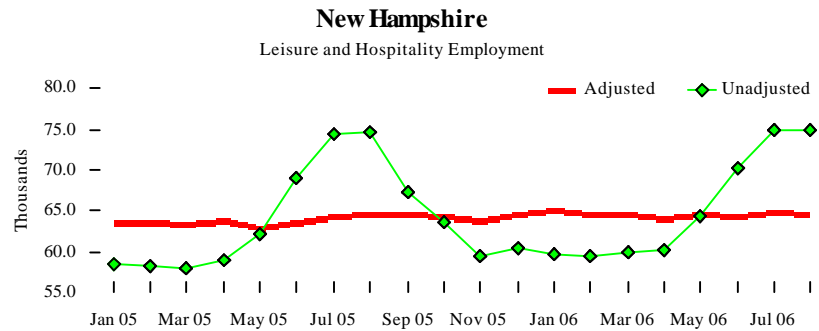
Health care and social assistance (sector 62) bumped up employment totals by 100 jobs in August. Ambulatory health care services (subsector 621) accounted for that gain, as the total number of jobs for the other published items in sector 62 sustained the July level.

LEISURE AND HOSPITALITY

An initial glance suggested that leisure and hospitality (supersector 70) experienced in quiet August in terms of employment activity. Employment totals for arts, entertainment, and recreation (sector 71) supported that notion, as both published items for sector 71 recorded zero change in the total number of jobs for the month.

In the upper level, accommodation and food service (sector 72) also had a quiet month, but within sector 72, a 400-job addition in accommodation (subsector 721) offset the 400-job reduction in food services and drinking places (subsector 722).

Further, published items showed that full-service restaurants (industry group 7221) employment fell by 500 jobs, and limited-service eating places (industry group 7222) trimmed 100 positions from the ranks.



GOVERNMENT

An 800-job reduction in local government dominated August's employment picture for government (supersector 90). State government put 100 workers on the rolls to lessen the job loss in this area to 700. The number federal government employees in New Hampshire remained unchanged from the July totals.

